THE



SUN

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1866.

Thirty-Third Year.

10 Latest News Telegraph to the N. Y. Sun.

WASHINGTON DISPATCHES. f. Davis and His Crew. Y THEY ARE TRIED. e Charges Against Them. FRENCH PLOT AGAINST MEXICO. portant Official Letters.

atnued Protest by this Government ICCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS The Suffrage Question,

'S TO MAKE IT UNIVERSAL e Military Peace Establishment.

New Organization Proposed. NOTHER TERRIBLE DISASTERreck of the Steamer Ibis. WENTY-THREE LIVES LOST. Other Marine Disasters.

ity and Miscellaneous News. COURT MARTIAL Senators Found Guilty. HE GREAT EXPRESS ROBBERY.

\$150,000 Recovered &c., &c .. &c.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10. he Senate to-day confirmed the appointment of omon L Spink to be Secretary of the territory

eCakota, vice John Hutchinson, resigned. enstor Foot has seceived a dispatch from Bu. George Bancroft, signifying his acceptance of the invitation of the Joint Committee to deliver the address upon the life and character of President Another before the two Houses of Congress, in the National Hall of Representatives, on Monday, the the day of February proximo. That time was appropriately subsected for these ceremonies, it being Mr. Lincoln's saniversary birth day.

Official information has been received at the Department of State that the examination of passpers on the frontiers of the Austrian Empire has been abandoned, and that travellers can now enter, leave and move about in the Austrian dominion without being called upon for their passports.

THE REBEL LEADERS.

he Charges Against Them—Why Jeff. Davis is Not Brought to Trial—Official Documents.

Washington, Jan. 10 .- The President to-day transmitted to the Senate a message in reply to a sesolution calling upon him to inform that body upon what charges Jefferson Davis is confined and why he is not brought to trial. The President encloses General, and at the same time invites the attention of the Senate to that portion of his annual message which refers to Congress the question connected with the holding of Circuit Courts of the United States within the districts where their authority has been

to terrupted. LETTER FROM SECRETARY STANTON.

LETTER FROM SECRETARY STANTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Jan. 4, 1865.
Sin.—In the annexed Benate resolution passed
bee 21st, 1865. referred to me by you for report, I
have the honor to estate: First, that Jefferson Davis
ses captured by United States troops in the State of
feorgia, on or about the 1th day of May, 1865, and
ty order of this Department has been and
now is confined in Fortress Monroe to abide
such action as may be taken by the proper
authorities of the United States Government.
Second. That he has not been arraigned upon any
indictment or formal charge of crime, but has been
ladieted for the crime of high treason by the Grand
Jury of the District of Columbia, which indictment sutherities of the United States Government, Second. That he has not been arraigned upon any indictment or formal charge of crime, but has been addicted for the crime of high treason by the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia, which indictment is now pending in the Supreme Court of said district. He is also charged with the crime of inciting the assasination of Abraham Lincoln, and with the nurfer of Union prisoners of war by starvation and other barbarous and crue! treatment towards them. Third. The President deeming it expedient that Jefferson Davis should first be put upon nis trial before a competent court and jury, for the crime of treason, he was saived by the law efficer of the Governmens that the most proper place for such trial was in the state of Virginia. That State is within the indictal circuit assigned to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, who has held no court there since the apprehension of Davis, and who declines for an indefinite period to held any court there. The matters above stated are, so far as I am informed, the reasons for holding Jefferson Davis. In confinement, and why he has not been brought of trial persons, who acted as efficers of the reloit overnment are imprisented, to wit: Chement C. Cisy, at Fortress Moure, charged, among other of Mr. Lincoln, and with organizing bands of pirstes, robbers and murderers in Canada, to burn the cities and raware the commerce and coasts of his Port Pulaski, charged with frontier; D. L. Yuler, at Fort Pulaski, charged with frontier; D. L. Yuler, at Fort Pulaski, charged with frontier; D. L. Yuler, at Fort Pulaski, charged with frontier; D. L. Yuler, at Fort Pulaski, charged with frontier; D. L. Yuler, at Fort Pulaski, charged with frontier; D. L. Yuler, at Fort Pulaski, charged with frontier; D. L. Yuler, at Fort Pulaski, charged with frontier; D. L. Yuler, at Fort Pulaski, charged with frontier; D. L. Yuler, at Fort Pulaski, charged with frontier; D. L. Yuler, at Fort Pulaski, charged with frontier; D. L. Yuler, at Fort Pulaski, charged t

LETTER FROM THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,

January 4, 1866.

To the President:—Sir.—I have the honor te acknowledge the receipt from you of a copy of the resolution of the Senate of the United States, of date the Sist of December, 1865. In that resolution the Senate or the United States, of date the Sist of December, 1865. In that resolution the Senate respectfully request to be informed upon what charges and for what reasons defferson Davis is still held in confinement, and with he has not been put upon his trial. When the war was at its crisis, Jefforson Davis, the commander in chief of the army of the insurgents was taken prisoner with other prominent rebels, by the military forces of the United States. It was the duty of the military so to inke them. They have been hemsefore and exercise

held as prisoners of war. Though active hostilities have ceased, a state of war still_wists over the terri-tory in rebellion. Until peace shall come in ract and in law they can rightfully be held as prisoners of

In law they can rightnily be used as present of war.

I have ever thought that trials for high treason cannot be had before a military tribunal. The civil courts have alone jurisdiction of that crime. The question then arises where and when must the trials thereof be held. In that clause of the Coustitution mentioned in the resolution of the Senate it is pisinly written that they must be held in the State and district "wherever the crime shall have been committed."

The Attorney General, after stating that many persons of learning consider that Davis might be brought to trial anywhere where the rebel armies

persons of learning consider that Davis might be brought to trial anywhere where the rebel armies had committed depredations, goes on to say:

Not being pessuaded of the correctness of that opinion, I have thought it not proper to advise you to cause criminal proceedings to be instituted against Jefferson Davis or any other insurgent. In States or districts in which they were not actually present during the prosecution of hostilities. Some prominent rebels were personally present at the invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, but all, or nearly all of them received military paroles upon the surreader of the rabel armies. While I think that those parties have no ultimate protection for prosecutions for high treason, I have thought that it would be a violation of the paroles to prosecute those persons for crimes before the political power of the Government has proclaimed that the rebellion has been suppressed, I tiollows from what I have said, that I am of the opinion that Jefferson Davis and others of the insurgents ought to be tried in some one of the States or districts in which they may be charged. None of the Justices of the Supreme Court have held Circuit Courts in those States or districts since actual hostilities ceased. When the Courts are open and all laws can be peacefully administered and enforced in those states whose people rebeiled against the Government; when thus peace shall come in fact and in law, the persons now held in military custody as prisoners of war, and who may not have been tried and convicted for offences against the laws of war, should be 'transferred into the custody of the civil authorities of the proper tribunals, and at all proper times, against some of those who were manny instrumental in inauguraving and most conspicuous in conducting the law hould spare also, but I would deem it a more directul caismity still, if the Executive, in performing his constitutional duty of brigging those persons before the bar of justice to answer for their crimes, should violate the pialn meaning

REBEL EMIGRATION TO MEXICO.

Important Official Correspondence. Washington, Jan. 10.-Voluminous papers relative to the rebel emigration to Mexico, and the scheme of Gwin and Maury were presented to the Senate to-

to the rebel emigration to Mexico, and the scheme of Gwin and Marry were presented to the Senate today.

Senor Remero first calls the attention of Mr. Seward, July 9th, 1864, to the address of General Magruder and Governor Vidam's reply, showing purised understanding between the traitors in Mexico and the Insurgents in the United States. He intimates that the French Minister to Mexico, M. Montholon, was working to that end, and that armed emigration from the Linked States. He intimates that the French Minister to Mexico, M. Montholon, was working to that end, and that armed emigration from the Linked States. He intimates that the French Linker States and from California, was in maintake contemplation. Under date of February 6th, 1865, he further notifies the Secretary of his understanding that a settlement has been proposed by Napolson, by wirther of which the Mexican States of Annulipsa, New Leon and Coshuila, with parts of San Lula, Fotore, Zacatecas, Duranse and Chinabana, and almost the whole of Sonora, and the peninedis of Lower California, was to be caded to France. This arranseement he protests against.

France, This arranseement he protests against.

France, This arranseement he protests against, 1965, that the protest has been pleced on file, agatedimony to the course of Mc Romero; additionally to the course of the Romero and uses a sectionary to the course of Mc Romero; additional suctions, and for such other purposes and uses as minister of the Mexican Gen. Mejls, relative to Mr. Seward correspondence between the rebel Gen. Slaughter and the Mexican Gen. Mejls, relative to Mr. Seward correspondence between the rebel Gen. Slaughter and the Mexican Gen. Mejls, relative to Mr. Seward profess of the United States, as additional proof of the Identity of political interest which exists between the Insurgents of this Country and the partizans of the Franch came tr. Mexico, in the server links they are additional proof of the Identity of political interest which exists between the Insurgents to permit the In

message in compliance with a resolution respecting the occupancy by the French people of the Republic there, enclosing a report from the Secretary of State and the documents by which it was accompanied. The documents are very voluminous, commencing as far back as March 25th, 1864, and ending with Dec 4th, 1865, and form a continued protest from this Government in the affairs of Mexico. Here is at

extract:

It does not seem unwise to take into consideration the fact that the presence of the military forces of the two nations sometimes confronting each other across the border. (Rio Grande) has a tendency which both of them may well regret to produce irritation and annoyance. But a time seems to have come when both nations may well consider whether the paramount interest of international peace and friendship do not require the executes of a thoughtful and serious attention to these political questions.

The Acting Secretary of State, in a communication

The Acting Secretary of State, in a communication to the President, transmitted to the House, in answer to the resolution inquiring concerning the kiduapping the child of an American lady in the City of Mexico, by the usurper of that Republic, socalled Emperor, says that no official information has been received at this department in regard to the kidnapping referred to, and no other information upon that subject which it is deemed advisable to make public at this time.

Junez at San Antenio-American Troops Going to the Rio Grande.

New Orleans, Jan. 10 .- President Juarez and Gen, Negrete arrived at San Antonio from El Paso on th

The Galveston BULLETIN notices that a number o United States troops are passing to the Rio Grande.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS. Thirty-Ninth Session.

Washington, Jan. 10 .- Mr. Wilson offered a petition of the colored citizens of Savannah, asking for the right of suffrage. It was referred to the Special

Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Fessenden, from the Finance Committee reported the House bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint Assistant Assessors of Internal Revenue.

Mr. Fessenden explained that at present Assi

bill proposed to change this and give the appointing power to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Sumner said he would vote for the bill, but with the understanding that the Secretary of the Treasury, in making the appointment, would obey the laws of Cougress in requirms the oath to be taken by all the appointees, and would not on his own authority relieve certain persons from taking the eath. We all know, said Mr. Sumner, that the Secretary of the Treasury has undertaken to do that. I object to the exercise of any such power on the part of that functionary; and I insist that any appointments made by him under this act shall be made also with reference to all the existing laws of Congress; that whoever enters upon the duties under this act shall take the oath required by Congress. As the request of Mr. Fessenden, the bill was said over for the present.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to increase and fix

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to increase and fix the Military Peace Establishment of the United States Army. It provides that the Military Peace States Army. It provides that the Military Peace Establishment of the United States Army shall hereafter consist of seven regiments of strillery, ten regiments of cavalry, and sixty regiments of infantry. In addition to the five regiments of artillery new organized, there shall be two new ones—one to be composed of colored and one of white persons, officered by selections from the volusteer efficers. Two new regiments of cavalry are to be of white and two of colored persons. In the infantry there shall be eight regiments, composed of men from the Veteran Reserve Corps, and officered by efficers of that corps. There shall be one Lieutenant Geueral, five Major Generals and ten Brigadier Generals.

The bill was referred to the Military Committee.

The bill was referred to the Military Committee Mr. Morrill moved to take up the bill to regulate the elective franchise in the District of Columbia The bill was read and after a few amendments had The bill was read and after a few amendments had been acted upon was recommitted to the Committee on the Pietrict of Columbia. The bill provides that each and every make person of the age of twenty-one years and unwards who has not been convicted of an infamous crime or effense and who is a citizen of the United States and who shall have resided in the District for the period of six months shall be entitled to the diective franchies. Section 2.—Provides that if any person or persons shall willfully interrupt or district bary such elector in the exercise of such franchise he or they shall be deemed guilty of a missionanchise he or they shall be deemed guilty of a missionary sum not to exceed one thousand dollars or be imprisoned in the cell or dunges of the jail of the District of Columbia and jed on bread and water only for a pariod not to exceed thirty days or both at the discretion of the Court.

Mr. Howe offered a joint resolution declaring that,

Mr. Howe offered a joint resolution declaring that, Mr. Howe offered a joint resolution declaring that, whereas, the people of the eleven insurrectionary State, have declared their independence of the Unit States, and have made war against the government and abolished the political functions guaranteed to them, and whereas military tribunals are not suited to the wants of those people, therefore, provisional governments should be instituted suited to their wants and necessities.

Mr. Johnson surgested the propriety of referring the above to the Special Committee on Ecconstruction.

the above to the Special Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Howe proceeded, after arguing against the doctrine of State Rights, to demonstrate that in socialing, the Southern States had destroyed their existence as States. He denied the right of the President to restore the rebel states. The President could not transier an oid musket from one man to another, nor fix the price of an acre of public land. The right of the President to control this question would are him the power, it disposed to work for his own re-election, to add to the voice of the electoral college more than one third of its present number. The responsibility devolves upon Congress to say whether the functions of the Southern States should be restored, and for one, he, Mr. Howe, would say ne. They were not loyal, and they would not abide by the result of the war. In conclusion, he advocated the appointment of Provisional Governers and Judges for the lately rebellious States, giving to Congress a veto upon all acit calculated to oppress any class. He would give them delegates to Congress.

Mr. Johnson obtained the floor. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, of New York, it was resolved that the record of the proceedings of the National Association of Tobacco Dealers, held at the Cooper Institute in November, 1865, be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, with a request to inquire into the expediency of submitting, at an early day, an amendment to the Internal Revenue Act, so as to conform to the suggestions therein ex-

resolved that the Committee on Commerce be in-structed to inquire into the feasibility of deepening

structed to inquire into the feasibility of deepening the channel of Hurl Gate, East River, New York Harbor, so as to allow the ingress and egress of vessels of war and commerce, and if by modern discoveries and inventions it shall be found practicable to deepen and widen the said channel, the said Committee he and is hereby instructed to report a bill to effect the desired object.

Mr. Hale, of N. Y., offered a resolution, declaring that the previous question was designed as a means of a reasonable debate, and not for the entire suppression thereof, and a due regard for the public interests and the rights of the minority require that no law involving questions of principle and policy ought to pass without a reasonable opportunity for debate. Referred to the Committee on the Kinles.

On motion of Mr. Hogan, of Mo., it was resolved that the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of revising the system of Income taxes, and if desirable, to disponse with the system. If not, that they provide the tax on incomes shall be for amounts over twelve hundred dollars, and to reduce the present per centage on all incomes.

Mr. Ward, of N. Y., offered a resolution setting

forth alleged injustice of South Carolina plante toward freedmen in their employment, and issured ing the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs to inquisite the truth of the allegations. It was adopted. On motion of Mr. Banks it was resolved that the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed inquire into the expediency of exampling from internal duty the manufacture of crutches and art, ficial limbs, which is now an onerous tax on disable soldiers. Ward, of N. Y., offered a resolution setting

ficial limbs, which is now an onerous tax on disabled soldiers.

Mr. Davis, of N. Y., introduced a resolution pledging the flouse to support the President's pan of restoration, which was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. Laid over.

Mr. Brandege introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, to funish countries feiting with death.

On motion of Mr. Moulton a resolution was passed requesting the President, if not incompatible with the public interests, to communicate to the House the reasons why Jefferson Davis, who is said to be confined in Fortress Mourse, has not been tried for treason against the Government, and, if any, what obstacles are in the way of a speedy trial of this great criminal.

obstacles are in the way of a speedy trial of this great criminal.

On motion of Mr. Randall, of Ky., a resolution was adopted cailing for information in relation to the Imperial Express Company organized in New York, under the authority of the so called Empreor of Mr. vice to carry on contraband or other trade between Mexico and the United States.

The House referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs the resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Van Hern, of Mo., directing that Committee to inquire into and report wifat measures and means may be necessary on the part of the United States to restore to the Mexican people the free and unrestricted right to choose their own form of Government and to give effect to the unanimous voice of the people of this nation that no foreign power shall impose despotic government upon any State or people of this continent.

this nation that no foreign power shall impose despotic government upon any State or people of this continent.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the resolution of Mr. Eldridge, calling for a cordial support of the President in any and all Constitutional efforts in his policy of restoration; believing that thereby the political, commercial, financial and general prospects of the whole country will be most substantially subserved.

The Speaker decided that this resolution must be referred to the Committee on Reconstruction, but Mr. Eldridge, who wanted a direct vote on his resolution, appealed from the decision of the chair, but a motion was made and carried to lay the appeal on the table, by a vote of 119 year against 28 mays. The resolution was referred.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill heretofore introduced by Mr. Wilson, of Iowa extending the right of suffrage in the District of Columbia, by striking out from all laws and munici

pal statutes the word "white."
Mr. Wilson, of lows, moved to recommend the bill to the Committee on the Judiciary. He said the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress over this District bill to the Committee on the Judiciary. He said the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress over this District was unquestioned, and it was their right to exercise it. Let us, said Mr. Wilson, let the breath or life into at least the laws of this District. Why should the color of a man's skin deprive him of the rights of defence. The National law made no distinction, and why should the civil? Was there, he saked, a worse constant of the rights of the country than Washington?

Where were the Thion defenders here at the breaking out of the reballion? The social element of this District was composed of a band of traitors, but no traitors breathed here in this Capital with a black akin; all the traitors, from Wirz to Davia, had whife faces. Three thousand five hundred and forty-nine black men marched from this District in defense of our country. They were true to the flow-ernment, and why should we not be true to the flow-ernment, and why should we not be true to the flow-ernment, and why should we not be true to the flow-ernment, and why should we not be true to the flow-ernment, and why should we not be true to the flow-ernment, and why should we not be true to them? In the course of his remarks Mr. Wilson said seconding to the ceusus of 1860 there were 14,316 persons of color in this District; since which time the number of color in the District since which time the number of schools for color of the twenty-one churches are supported at a cost of 21,000 dollars. There are 4,300 communicants, and the average church attendance is 9,000 persons. He also referred to the number of schools for colored persons, saying 4,000 in the District could read and write; and he also alluded to their literary and charitable institutions.

Mr. Boyce, of Fa., opposed the pending oill. This is and ought to be a white man's government. What had the clissens of Columbia done to make them the victims of such legislation? He had material at hand to defend the people of this District from the charge of disloyalty, namely the records of the Watresponded, or six times as many as the States of Malne, or Vermont, or New Hampshire, or twice as many as those three States combined, and a thousand more than Massachusetts. The bill was intended to laugurate the first act in the political drama to coliminate in the perfect equality of the races.

Mr. Hisle, of N. Y., offered an amendment to recommit the bill to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions so to extend the right of suffare as to confer it on all wh

against the United States or given aid and comfort to the rebellion.

Mr. Scofield, of Penn., said that the Republican party would adhere to its principles. The more we decrade the negroes the more we degrade ourselves, and the more we elevate ourselves the more we elevate ourselves the more we decrade the negroes. The cheapest and bost elevation is to inspire them with self respect. Give the colored people free auffrage and you awaken the animation of the whole race throughout the United States.

Mr. Keiley, of Penn., said in reply to bis colleague (Mr. Borge) when the war was commenced scateely a good man belonging to the District of Columbia could be found to volunteer in detense of the capital, but men were obtained from other States. On the subject of suffrage, he asked if returning robels were gives the right to vote, why should not wifrage be conferred on the colored patriots who founds for us? The Frazident bad publicly said that if he were in Teunessees he would tavor the extension of suffrage to black men. And so the Frazident would here, as he had assured him personally. Adjourned

MARINE DISASTERS.

Loss of the Steamer Ibis-Twenty-three Lives Lost.

New York, Jan. 10 .- John Morehouse, Captain of the steamship City of London, reports: Left Liver-pool Dec. 20th. When about four miles north of Queenstown, discovered a steamer on shore, flying signals of distress; went as close to her as we could prudently, and found her to be the Ibis, belonging to the Cork and Liverpool line. I sent a life-boat to their assistance, in charge of Mr. Thompson, chief officer, and succeeded in saving all the passengers and crew that remained in all, twenty-one in number. The captain and twenty-two of the passengers and crew were drowned previous to our discovering the wreck. I lost considerable time, and was obliged to put into Halifax, short of coal.

Sandy Hook, Jan. 10.—The brig reported last night as passing in with colors of distress flying, is the Itasca. She has anchored to the westward of the Hook, a long way off, and the pilot boat that company with her is anchored near her. Saw a ting boat going back and forth from the brig to the pilot boat, this morning. The brig is completely covered with ice. The bay is full of floating ice.

New York, Jan. 10,-The brig Itasca had proceeded ewing to the dense vapor, she got too near the land, and grounded on the bar, when both anchors were and grounded on the bar, when both anchors were let go. This was on Tuesday morning, and soon after the chief officer and four of the seamen prevailed on the Captain to let them go on shore for assistance, and soon after starting, they were heard to cry out for help, having been swamped in the breakers and lost. The brig was then backed off the bar, the anchors having been slipped, and the Captain, with the two remaining men, headed her for Sandy Hook. On the way there she fell in with the pliet boat (see, W. Blunt, No. 11, who placed some of her mon on board to keep her free of water in the hold, and having no anchors, she was grounded by the pilots to prevent her sinking from under them. A steam pump was sent down to her this afternoon, and it is thought she will be up to this city to-morrow.

in Sandy Hock, on Romer Shoals, turns out to be the Mary A. Boardman, from Morehead City for New York. She left the former port on Friday last, at 2 P. M. having on board a cargo of cotton and rosin, as well as several passengers, which, with the crew. numbered twenty-four persons. Captain Jourdan was chief officer. In her passage she experienced very rough weather, the cold being intense wind blowing a steady gale from the northwest. At half-p at So'clock on Monday night she went ashore on Romer Shouls. Half an hour after she struck her seam pipe burst, but none of those on board were injured. The darkness of the night prevented the coming of any boat to their rescue, although the usual signal lanterus used in cases of distress were coming of any boat to their rescue, although the usual sirnal lanterus used in cases of distress were displayed. The night was passed by all on board in a state of fearful excitement, the vesses threatening each moment to break up, and a heavy sea rolling over her. During flueday siternoon a steamer and two surf boats were sent down to her, but the surf boats could not be got alongside. So far as saving life was concerned, that business had been aiready done on Tuesday morning by two Sandy Hook pilots—or rather by Heary Soguin, a pilot, and Siephen N. Jones, the boat keeper of the pilot boat Issaec Webb, No. S. In the face of the gale, the intense cold, and the fields of drift ice, these hardy men manned the boat's yawl, and after passing and repassing from one vassel to the other several times, succeeded in bringing off the entire ship's company to should the weather continue as fine for aday or two as it is to day, some of the steamer's cargo may be saved in a damaged state. She has broken in two. Boaton, Jan. 10.—A heavy northwest gale has pre-

Boston, Jan. 10 .- A heavy northwest gale has pr vailed at sea since last Sunday, which has prevent the sailing of the steamers Wm. Kennedy, for Baltimore, and the Thetis, for New York. Buth have more, and the Thatis, for New York. Both have returned to the city, after going as far as Nantasket Roais. Several wrecks have occurred at Cape Cod. The brig Emma C., of Gloucester. Capt. Trask, from Surman for Boston, with sugar and moissess, struck on the beach at East Sandwich and went to pieces. Five of the errew were frozen to death. Capt. Trask and two men were saved, badly frozen.

The brig reported ashore at Marshfield Beach, in the brig George, of Portland, from New York to Boston, with coal. The vessel is a total loss. Crew saved.

Boston, with coal. The vocation from New York for The schooner West Gleam, from New York for Gloucester, with corn, is ashore on Marshfield Beach Grew saved.

Grew saved.

Boston, Jan. 10.—The brig Hyperion, of New York,
Capt. Lewis, from Bos on for Portand, put into Gioncester, 9th, for a harbor, and parting anchors, went
ashore on Eastern Point, and was abandoned by the

Holmes Hole, Mass., Jan. 10.-The America. Beston, Hamilton, from Emyrns for Boston, run sahore at Lambert's Ceve, during the snow storm on the night of the sixth, but was backed off the next day and anchored clear of the bottom, where she remained at 11 A. M. to day, leaking one thousand strokes per hour. A schooner, name unknown, is sahore on Capporaidic. The crew are said to have perished in the rigging yesterday.

FIRES,

Boston, Jan. 10.—A fire in Salem yesterday par-tially destroyed a small cottage, and autfocated to death Mrs. McCenly, aged 80 years, and a boy named Carson, agod five years.

Carson, aged five years.

New Haven, Ct., Jan. 10.—A fire broke out here
this morning in Wonhall's extensive carriage and
car factory. Three buildings were burned, and others
were serrously damaged. There being no water for
the engines the sar shop was saved by enow helling

it. The total loss is shout \$50,000; insured for

\$10,000.

**Rimira, N. Y. Jan. 10.—A fire broke out this morning in the cicthing store of J. L. Andree, on Cowoil street, and destroyed all the buildings from Pattinson's market on Carroll street, to Hitehoock's market on Lake street. The buildings were all of wood and of little value. The loss is principally on stock of goods and the stoppage of the business of merchants occupying the buildings. As assortment of fireworks in one of the buildings burned, made a handsome and rather exciting spectacle, when they went off.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE. Marriand.

Ballimore, Jan. 10,-The Legislature of Maryland met at noon te-day. Gov. Swain, elected a year ago under the new Constitution, took his seat te-day, and will transmit his message to-morrow.

St. Lowis, Jan. 9, The DEMOCRAT'S Topeks, Kansus, despatches says : The Kaness Legislature met to day. Captain Banks was elected Secretary of the Senate; Colonel Burrows, Speaker, and John P. Morton, Clerk of the House.

The Freedmen.

New Orleans, Jan, 9. - Encouraging reports are received from Mississippi as to the behaviour of the freedmen and their willingness to make contracts.

Accounts in the Louisians country papers represent that the freedmen refuse to make any agreements whatever with the planters, unless they can be employed near the large towns. They are expecting something extraordinary to turn up. In the Pa rish of St. James since the 1st inst., on several large plantations, they have stopped work entirely from this cause. The same complaint is made in other parishes.

NEW YORK STATE LEGISLATURE Senate.

Albany, Jan. 10.—Petitions were presented to con-firm the grant of the Brooklyn Common Council to the Metropolitan Railway, and to amend the act for the collection of damages caused by Railroad acci-dents.

BILLS NOTICED.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. Pierson—To amend the charter of the Phonnix Fire Insurance Company, of Brooklyn.

By Mr. Lent—To enable the Comptreller of New York to more speedily raise the money required for charitable, correctional, and other surposes, under the act creating the Department of Public Charities. To amend the charter of the Firemen's Fund Insurance Company. To incorporate the New York Mission and Tract Society.

By Mr. Folger—To enable husband and wife to be witnesses for and against each other in civil cases.

BILLS INTRODUCED. By Mr. Andrews—To extend the powers of the Pive oints House of Industry.

Points House of Industry.

By Mr. Collins—To make more stringent the act to prevent pursons doing business under fictitious names.

On motion of Mr. Andrews, the subject of redis-tricting the State into Senate and Assembly Districts under the last census, was referred to a Select Com-mittee.

mittee.

On motion of Mr. Goddard, it was resolved that the President of the United States be requested to retain in the military service all the officers of the Veteram Reserve Corps, who have been wounded or disabled while in the line of duty, and who are still physically and otherwise able and qualified efficiently to perform military service.

Mr. Lent moved the following :

Mr. Lent moved the following:

Resolved, That the Engineer of the Croten Aqueduct Department be requested to report his opinion
as to the practicability of constructing a railroed
under Broadway, in the city of New York, and
especially as to the effect of the attempt to construct
the same upon Croton and other pipes and sewers,
and the damage, if any, which may be caused to the
city and to individual property ewners thereby, and
what precantion ought to be taken to ward against
the same and to provide for the payment of damages,
and what legislation is necessary in reference te that
object.

Mr. Murphy moved that the resolution be laid on the table. Carried. Adjourned.

Mr. Littlejohn, from the Select Committee on the Rules, offered a resolution for the creation of a new standing committee on the ceasus and apportionment of the State.—Adopted.

MOTICES.

NOTICES.

To facilitate the transportation of way freight and regulate the prices thereon on the railreads of this Etate; to incorporate the North River Savings Bank; for an elevated railroad in Broadway; to change the name of the New York Free Academy to the New York Free College; for a railroad in 34th street, oth avenue, and other streets, New York; for a railroad in Christopher and other streets, New York; to incorporate the East New York and Jamelea Hallread company. BILLS INTRODUCED.

To equalize the compensation of Judges; te authorize the Comptreller of New York to issue \$50.00 of water stock; to limit the term of officers of the National Guard; to fix the salaries of Justices of the Fesse in Brocklyn; to incorporate the New York Marine Association. MOTIONS AND BESOLUTIONS By Mr. Berryman—Instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote for the bill authorizing the payment of bounties to soldiers entire fing prior to 1863. As this was concurrent resolution, it lies over.

By Mr. Pitts—Authorizing the Committee on Privileges and Elections, to send for persons and p.pers, and hold meetings in any part of the State.—Motion adopted,—Adjourned.

News Items

By Telegraph to the New York Sun.)

BISHOP GREGG, of the Episcopal Diocess of Texas, ass arrived at New Orleans, on his way North. THE Hon. Peter Cone, for many years a State

Senator, and a prominent citizen of Bullock county, died at his home on the 6th inst. THE strike of the 'longshoremen and stevedores at Galveston, Texas, on the 1st inst., was succ as-

ful. They now receive five and six dollars pur day. Headquarters, will be promulgated to-morrow, mustering out a large number of regiments doing

duty in Texas. It is believed it will include about 12,000 treops, all but three regiments. Tus steamer Pine Grove, from Pittsburg, for Cincinnati, with three hundred tons of freight. struck a snag at Buffington Island, on Sunday, and sunk immediately. The boat was valued at \$81,

000 and insured for \$25,000. THE Rev. Joseph Fisher, one of the most eminent clergyman of the diocess of Kentucky, had his skull fractured by a slung shot on Monday evening at Louisville, Ky., and has been insensible

ever since. No clue to the assassins. GRN. HUMPHREYS, of the United States Engineers, advertises for proposals to build a number of im-portant levces on the Mississippi River, in the States of Louisiana and Mississippi, to be done by the middle of March next, and paid for in cash by the

Government. THE contract between the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company and the Philadelphia and Reading E. R. Co. has been agreed upon. Is provides for laying a continuous line of narrow guage railroad from all the great cities west to

Philadelphia and New York, Tun Fisk Freedman's school was dedicated as

Nashville, Tenn., on Tuesday. It is intended to (Continued on the fact Page.)